Biometrics:  
Electronic Resources Management in  
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ABSTRACT

In the age of information the rise in development of (ICT) Information Communication Technology and Internet, the format of documents has changed to digital. Electronic information sources have become an important part for today's library and users. Electronic information is gaining more importance in academic activities with an extreme change in the pattern of dissemination of knowledge. Web technology provides dynamism to the electronic documents that were not possible in the essentially sequential style of presentation of printed documents. Interactive hyperlinks to related resources, links to full range of multimedia, traditional indexing, and abstracting services, etc., are some of the novelties that are common in a web document. Faculty has a vital role in providing up-to-date information with the latest technologies, so they must be skilled users of electronic information through online journals. Hence, it is worth studying the use of online journals. Suggestions have been given to strengthen existing online journals subscription, the availability of full text online journals, and accessibility, e.g., system speed and maximizing the use of online journals among science faculty members at the University of Pune.

Keywords:  E-Books, E-Databases Management, E-Journals, Electronic Resource Management, Online Journals

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to examine the attitude behaviors, perceptions and preferences of the faculty members of science stream in University of Pune. The importance of present research study is useful to know the parallel and electronic methods of online journals for knowledge dissemination among users and faculty members of science stream in University of Pune. Information needed by science faculty and student is increasing exponentially in the science. Interdisciplinary research; new fields of research has increased in science field therefore scientists need always new information. With the new technologies, academics, can distribute their own material more effectively than the traditional sources. The rising cost of the general publication, coupled with the explosive growth in research and concomitant explosion of paper journal in various discipline for science libraries to maintain a comprehensive selection of literature. Significant increase in the speed of academic discourse can be achieved via electronic publication. Therefore there is a vibrant need to know the usability of online journals with their obstacle while having online journals through faculty members and research

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sclor. Online journals are the signal of future. Online journals in the scientific world, much like online newspaper, are an attempt to harness the power of computer-immediate communication networks to scientific communication and discourse. E-journals in the broader context of information technology and the electronic age competitive cultural perspectives form the past twenty years.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted on a sample of 181 full time science faculty members of University of Pune, from 17 science departments of which 122 responded positively. Pre-structured questionnaires were used to get the opinion about the use of online journals use and had distributed to the all of the faculty members of science stream in University of Pune.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Cochenour and Moothart’s (2003) study present the study of a user survey which aimed in particular to determine whether all faculties, administrative professional and graduate student at Colorado state university supported canceling print subscriptions when they are duplicated by electronic equivalents. They sent a printed questionnaire in spring 2001 to a sample of 6968. The response rate was 10.4%. The result of this study demonstrated that although overall, 95.6% supported or strongly supported dual print/electronic subscriptions, only 74.3% supported canceling print subscriptions when they are duplicated by electronic equivalents; 25.7% opposed or strongly opposed canceling print; 77.4% supported the move electronic only subscriptions under the condition that the publisher guarantees perpetual access.

Atilgan and Bayram’s (2006) articles reports the result of a survey on the use of e-databases at Ankara University. They surveyed faculty in 2002 to determine level of awareness of digital library resources, particularly journals articles, along with their use rate, and to evaluate the preference of the faculty for specific electronic databases. They distributed a questionnaire to a sample of 3800 researchers at Ankara University, out of which 1996 (53%) usable questionnaires were returned to the investigators. The main findings were that the majority of respondents (86.5%) indicated that they knew that digital library resources exist in Ankara University. Many of the faculty members (88%) use electronic databases. Full professors (53.8%) and research assistants (55.4%) place second after associate (67.8%) and assistant (63.4%) professors in the use of electronic journals although they place first in level of awareness of the Digital library. The most preferred databases have been Web of Science, Science Direct, and EBSCO. “It seems possible that there is a positive impact of newly subscribed databases on this increased in publishing. The extent to which the use of databases can influence productivity in Ankara University might be a topic for further study,” they conclude.

Raza and Upadhyay’s (2006) study measures the usage of e-journals by researchers at Aligarh Muslim University (AMU, Aligarh, India) They distributed a questionnaire to a sample of 72 researchers at AMU, out of which only 52 filled questionnaires were returned to the investigator. The overall response rate was 72%. The finding of the study, briefly, is as follows: the researchers were aware of e-journals in AMU; many research scholars access e-journals from their departmental labs and computer centre, for research and to update their own knowledge; most of the researchers used both printed journals and e-journals; a large number of researchers were storing e-journals articles by downloading them onto discs; and lack of training and slow downloading were the problems faced by the researchers while using e-journals. This study ends with the statement that e-journals will not replace the traditional print format but rather compliment it as a new medium of communication.

Borrego et al. (2007) reports the result of a survey on the use of print and e-journals by the academic staff of the University belonging to
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